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The undersigned are appointed sole agents for
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MORES MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

DAHLIAS, to be sold by the dozen, cheap, the finest
most beautiful selection in the colony. For
particulars apply 27, Hunter-street.

RUINART'S Champagne, quart and pints; Sa-
brandy, case and bulk. M'Donald, Smith, &
Co.

CANDLE COTTON, superior quality, small size
SALE by LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, &
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Plates. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and
E NGGLISH BARLEY, a prime sample of 300 bu
on SALE. HILTON BROWNE and CO.
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C OLONIAL TOBACCO, first-class sample, on
HILTON BROWNE and CO., 239, Pitt-st.
T OBACCO STEMS, in bales, for SALE, choice
sheepwash. HILTON BROWNE and CO.
C OLONIAL LUCERNE SEED, on SALE. HI
BROWNE and CO., 239, Pitt-st., down gateway

CANARY and Hemp Seed, Twine, Liquorice, C
Peel. T. J. STUTCHBURD, 44, Clarence-st.
KEROSENE OIL.—A parcel of Devore's brilliant
SALE by SCOTT, HENDERSON, and
DEYONSHIRE CIDER.—Prime Devonshire
in champagne bottles, for SALE by
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and
CORN, CORN.—Pride samples now landing,
suit purchasers W. SHORPE, Victoria Warehouse
BLACK OIL AND CANDLES COTTON on a
BLACK, WHITE, and LIGHT COLOURS.

20 TONS Hoop IRON, assorted 1 to 3½
JOHN KEEPE, 16, 18, 20, B'urck-street

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—WYNDHAM'S
WOOD and BUEKULLA.—Awarded a First
Silver Medal at Paris Exhibition, 1867, and various
Prizes at Melbourne and New Zealand Intercolonial
Exhibitions, &c., &c.

Vintage of 1865 now ready for delivery. Merchants
plied on very favourable terms. Wholesale Depot—
Pitt-street. W. T. COHEN, Manager.

AUSTRALIAN WINE.—Carmichael's cele-
brated Porphyry. H. S. Bird, sole agent, Circular
Road.

CAND PRINTERS & Colourmen, Singapore.

THE GROVER AND BAKER SEWING MACHINES are pronounced by competent judges to be the most perfect and complete sewing-machine invented. **GORDON AND GOTCH, Sole Agents, &c.**

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WILLCOX AND GIBBS'S SEWING MACHINES reduced to \$7 10s. for ONE MONTH, to close consignments, after which they will be sold at \$16, as heretofore.

DEPOT—432, GEORGE STREET, near Royal Hotel.

WILCOX and GIBBS'S Family Sewing Machine reduced to £7 10s. 432, George-street.

THE BEST MACHINE for quantity and quality of work, £7 10s. 432, George-street.

FREE from NOISE and CLATTER, a bold nervous sewer, £7 10s. 432, George-street.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS, Saw Mill Proprietors. For SALE, a Patent Felloe Saw Spindle and complete; also a good strong second-hand town cheap. D. WILSON, Westward Wharf, Druitt-st.

GALVANIZED CRYSSTALLISED IRON, flat, corrugated, 24 gauge. R. W. FENN, Green-wood-st.

CATHERINE FLAGSTONS, Black and Marble TILES. R. WYNNE, Circular Quay.
RETIRING FROM THE TIMBER TRADE.
DOWLING-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
W. FAIRFAX, intending immediately to retire from the Timber Trade, offers his STOCK of TIMBER consisting of cedar, pine, prepared mahogany, doors, &c. for SALE at a reduced price for cash; and LEASE of a WHARF, Also.
The fine new schooner ATALANTA, now discharging her cargo at the Cowper Wharf. This vessel was last year by Mr. D. Sheehy, in a superior manner.

business, and located on a large acreage at the mouth of the Richmond river. She is 120 tons ship-burden, and is fitted with a 100 horse power engine, and is well equipped with centreboard flat bottom for crossing bars. She is for SALE. Apply to Mr. FAIRFAX, on board, or above timber yard.

NINE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS in the ship of Norwood, near Petersham, also for SALE. The allotment averages 40 feet by 160 feet. Inquire on the above premises.

ALBION WHARF TIMBER YARD.—An extensive hardwood, cedar, pine, sashes, &c., at reduced prices.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and Pine, for ROADS, CRANES, &c.

500,000 BEST Colonial Hardwood, Shingles, MOLFE, Circular C

200,000 BEST Forest Oak SHINGLES reduced prices. MILLER'S Abbie

SADDLES, SADDLES, SADDLES
A large and varied Stock of Saddles selling off including ladie's and gent's. Also, bridles, breaststings, martingales, &c., at BUTLER, BROTHERS, 91, street, agents for Cooper's celebrated Sheep I Powder. Testimonials on application.

SADDLES, Side Saddles, and Bridles, large assortment
the cheapest in Sydney. GIBSON'S, 282, P

HORSES, Buggies, and Dogcarts for SALE or
GIBSON'S, opposite School of Arts, 282, Pitt-
BRASS Cart and Trace Hames, 250, Palace, at 54
GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street, opp. School of Arts.
GIBSON and CO., Repository, 282, Pitt-street
for SALE: Horse, buggy, and harness, £30;
handsome buggy ponies, £20; pair buggy or
horses, £30; new spring-cart, only £10.
HANDSOME Denmark Park Pony, carriage
persons, £35. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.
HORSE.—Real bargain, good COB, Saddle, and
£6 the lot. Stables, Post Office.
FOR SALE. a handsome buggy HORSE

F sound, and docile. Fruit shop, Lyons-terrace

FOR SALE, two quiet HORSES, in saddle and harness. Apply at 105, opposite the Newtown Road.

SPANIELS.—For SALE, Four thoroughbred PUPS, £1 each. Apply Mr. C. BUNKER, Little

PUBLICAN'S LICENCE for SALE cheap. Central Pawn-office, 72, King-street West.

T H I S D A Y

COOK'S RIVER.

COMMODIOUS FIRST-CLASS STONE-FAMILY RESIDENCE, with 10 acres of High

IMPROVED GRAUNDS, including a L. ORANGEY and a ROAD of 6 ACRES, on Uxwin's Bridge Road adjoining THE WARREN, the estate of THOMAS HOLT, Esq.

TERMS—Half cash; the residue, if desired, to be paid by instalments, the main secured on the property.

Cards to view may be obtained on application.

RICHARDSON AND WREN

FARM FOR SALE by Tender, containing 210 ACRES, near Bankstown, the property of the Board of Directors of the Sydney City Council, the Society of New South Wales. All particulars may be obtained at the Asylum, Pitt-street South, where tenders will be received up to **TUESDAY**, 6th November next, at 12 o'clock.

GEORGE ALLEN, Hon. Secy.

FOUR-ROOM COTTAGE and grounds, S. Liberal terms. Mr. J. Joubert, Victoria-cha-

FOR SALE, a 5-roomed COTTAGE, with a washhouse, stable, &c., all in good repair; acres of good land, cheap. C. BURT, next Neill's Hotel, Parramatta Road, Burwood.

GENERAL STORE.—To be Disposed of, a first General Storekeeping Business in the S. district. For particulars apply to JOHN FRAZER CO., York-street.

VILLA SITES, at Burwood, part of the Chesham Estate. See SALE notice in this column and in

on credit, and assistance given in the erection of cottages Apply to Mr. H. NAUGHAN, near the S or to J. F. HILLY, 138, Pitt-street.

BY ORDER of the Mortgagees.—For SALE LEASE, License, Goodwill Bar and other Fu Goods, Chuticals, and Etc. of the General Weat Inn, situate in George-street, Sydney. Applie tenders to be sent to R. W. ROBERTS, Solicit Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL VIA PANAMA.

The P. and N. Z. steamship *Kakaia*, Captain Wright, arrived in Port Jackson at 1 a.m. yesterday. Her dates are:—Europe, by mail, 2nd September; by Atlantic cable, 10th September; New York, 11th September; California, 9th September; Panama, 24th September; and Wellington, 28th October.

[FROM OUR CITY CORRESPONDENT.]
LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31.
Her Majesty's visit "over the borders" has been one of the most interesting characters. The Royal Family are now at Balmoral.

The health of the Princess of Wales since her arrival at Wiesbaden has improved. The Indian chiefs of the Red River Settlement have invited the Prince of Wales to pay them a visit; but he has declined the invitation from inability to perform the visit.

The Home Government has resolved upon an expedition being dispatched to Abyssinia, to enforce the release of the captives there. It will be under the command of Sir Robert Napier, now Commander-in-Chief of Bombay. The force under him will be about 7000 men, 7000 mules, and 5000 camels.

The report of the Commission on Ritualism has been opened, the fifth of which, is that the members, one and all, though differing in opinion as to the expediency of restraining the public services of England and Ireland, all variations in vestiture from that which has long been the established usage of the Established Church.

The Emperor and Empress returned to Paris from Salzburg last Saturday. The meeting of the two Emperors has given rise to a great deal of uneasiness, from the fear lest the result of the Conference forebode war, and the European Bourses have been greatly depressed. The Emperor Napoleon has found two occasions to ally allies. On passing the city of Arras, in reply to an address from the mayor, his Majesty gave direct assurances of his peaceful intentions.

The French Government is about to issue to its representatives abroad a circular explanatory of the Salzburg meeting.

The intelligence from Spain is of a most conflicting character, and as the Government is known not to be over strict in the circulation of news, it is difficult to decide as to the exact position of affairs, but it is evident that the rising has been one of magnitude, although perhaps ineffective.

Negotiations have taken place between Prussia and Denmark with reference to the guarantees to be given by Denmark for the treatment of Germans in North Schleswig.

A marriage between the Crown Prince of Denmark and the Princess Royal of Sweden has been arranged. The French Government has given most satisfactory assurances to the Prussian Government respecting the late Conference of the Emperors of the French and of Austria.

The Austrian Government is about to send a circular despatch to its representatives abroad upon the interpretation to be placed upon the meeting above referred to.

Bavaria and Wurtemberg are understood to have declined joining the proposed South German Confederation.

The cholera is raging in the Papal States. The Sultan of Turkey has invited the Czar of Russia to pay him a visit at Constantinople during the stay of the latter in the Crimea.

We take the following from the *Panama Star and Herald*, and other journals to hand.

ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The Foreign Office has issued a blue book containing the documents which have been filed in the Department in connection with the Alabama case, and the correspondence which has been passed between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of the claims. The latest despatch in the collection shows what progress has been made in the Conference, and states the condition upon which the English Government is willing to effect a final settlement. The despatch is addressed by Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister at Washington, and is dated May 24, 1867. Lord Stanley informs Sir Frederick Bruce that England is willing to submit the claims of American citizens for damages caused by the Alabama, and all other similar demands, to the part of the United States to a commission for arbitration, if the claims of British subjects against the United States for losses suffered during the late war of rebellion, are likewise submitted to the decision of the same commission.

Francis Morris, a New York, one of the largest stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has recently concluded here an arrangement with Captain Pitt, of the Royal Navy, looking to the establishment of a new inter-oceanic line across Nicaragua by railroad, connecting with steamers on the lake.

Advices from the island of Candia report that the Turkish authorities had interfered with an American vessel which was aiding the escape of Cretan refugees, and compelled the vessel to return to the island.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has decorated with medals those members of the Irish police force who distinguished themselves by their services during the late Fenian outbreak.

Recapitulating the previous reports of the death of the English captives from the clutches of King Theodoros of Abyssinia. Meanwhile extensive preparations continue to be made to effect their release by force, and to induce the Emperor to release the late King as well as to teach him that he cannot keep out of England and insults upon English subjects with impunity.

A despatch from Athens says that advice has been received from the late King of Candia to the effect that fighting there has been suspended for the present—an armistice having been agreed upon between the Turks and Cretans.

John Bright and Mr. Beale, the Reformers, have decided that there must be no pause in political agitation in consequence of the triennial session of the Bill. The next thing to be obtained is the ballot—the ballot as it is known in America. There must be no representation of minorities. The majority must rule. The ballot is the effectual cure for all corruption, and this must be obtained at all hazards.

The Times in an editorial commenting on the correspondence between the British and American Governments in the Alabama case, remarks that Secretary Seward is the least balanced of men, and is unwilling to forego, by a definite settlement, a popular ground of complaint against England, and, like a lawyer, is less anxious for judgment than to prolong litigation. It asserts that the counter claims of England for indemnity for the loss of the Alabama are less than those of the United States, and complains that Mr. Seward now declines to adopt the plan of a mixed commission, which was originally proposed by himself. The article concludes by saying that Lord Stanley has acted all along in good faith, and with the determination not to give capital to a circle of American politicians who are ever giving cause of complaint against England, but under the circumstances he will wait until the United States Government reduces its pretensions.

A congress of the leading democrats of Europe is about to assemble in Geneva. Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Jules Favre, and Garibaldi have signified their intention of being present. The object of the congress is to be to make a demonstration in favour of the peace of the continent.

It is reported from Vienna that Baron von Beust is maturing a plan for the sale of the church property in Austria, and for the payment of the accumulated indebtedness of the nation with the proceeds.

A large meeting was held in London on the 4th September, under the direction of the Reform League of that city. The assembly was quite orderly, but loud and prolonged manifestations of sympathy were made for the Fenian cause.

The latest accounts from all parts of Europe show that the harvest will be about an average one.

The Warwick races commenced on the 3rd September, and were well attended. The principal events of the day were the contests for the Hawthorn and Leamington Stakes. The former was won by Peri, and the latter by Beewing.

The little schooner yacht John T. Ford—a very diminutive vessel, bound from Baltimore to Paris—arrived safely at the entrance of the British Channel on the 1st September, when a gale commenced blowing, which expelled her, and all hands on board with the exception of one named Armstrong, were lost. She was subsequently found on the coast of Ireland.

near Queenstown, whither she had drifted, and valuable papers and other articles taken from her.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England, as published on the 5th September, shows an increase of bullion of nearly five hundred thousand pounds sterling, and for the first time in fifteen years the specie in the vaults exceeds the circulation of the Bank.

The Princess of Wales is still suffering much from the stiffness of her leg. It will, it is feared, be long ere she is completely convalescent.

The Ritual Commission, of which there has been so much talk is about to make its first report. It is said to be unfavourable to the use of gaudy and papistical vestments. It will probably recommend the middle course advocated in a recent letter to the Bishop of Chester, who wishes the High Church party to light candles in the day time and some doubtful points of ritual, while the Low Church party is exhorted to a more careful conformity to the requirements of the rubrics. The prosecution in the St. Albans case makes no progress, and is hampered with difficulties. Earl Shaftesbury has let his ill die a natural death. The Bishops will do all they can to avoid coming to extremities with a minority in the Ritual Commission. They must temporise, but while they wait the Ritualists are active and hard work, and the Bishops must sympathise with those who increase the number of the Ritualists. The difficulty is to steer safely between the Low Church tendencies to latitudinarianism and the Ritualistic approach to Rome.

Criminal prosecutions have been commenced in the courts of Ireland against a number of persons who are known to be most bitter Orangemen. They are charged with participating in recent disorderly proceedings of Orangemen, and with being parties to the disturbances which occurred on the 12th of July.

A series of international races have lately come off at Ipswich. That for the grand prize offered by the Duke of Baden was hotly contested. Some of the best athletes of Europe were entered for this race, and the close contest between them caused the greatest excitement among the vast throng of spectators. The French horse *Ruy Blas*, owned by Count Lagrange, was the winner, and of course took the Grand Prix.

FRANCE.

Paris, September 10.
The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Aulnay on the 10th ultimo, where he was enthusiastically received, and where he made some remarks to the people. He considered that the Emperor Napoleon had been everywhere lately received throughout France attested the patriotism of the people and their confidence in the Government. He alluded briefly to the Mexican question, and did not think that French honour had been questioned. From the point of view of the Emperor, the late events in Germany, he said, had left France tranquil, and she would remain so. He was certain that the peace of Europe would not be disturbed. In conclusion he expressed an earnest desire for the establishment of peace, and for the desire for the wider and more active trade with all the countries of the world, and this he assured his enthusiastic listeners he would do his utmost to promote.

Baron Moustier, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed a circular despatch to the diplomatic representatives of France at the European Courts, in regard to the existing relations of the Government with the other countries of Europe. Alluding to recent events, and particularly to the conference held at Salzburg, M. Moustier declares that this auspicious meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria should be regarded as a fresh pledge for the maintenance of peace between the two empires, and that while there was a general interchange of views on the subject of European politics between the two Sovereigns, no alliance or combination was planned by them, as has been stated by the continental Press.

It is stated that M. Brochant de Launay will soon enter the French Cabinet, probably taking the place of M. Moustier.

The *Patrie* says, in relation to the Anglo-French-American Telegraph Cable, that the preliminary soundings commenced four months ago are now complete. The cable will be laid from St. Pierre, Miguelon, it having been ascertained that the bottom of the ocean along that line is favourable. From St. Pierre it will go along the coast of New Brunswick, and the shores of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. A direct line from New York to Brazil would offer many difficulties, owing to the tremendous depth of some parts of the ocean, and soundings have not been found. The immersion of the cable now making in London, St. Pierre, and Miguelon, it is hoped that a month will suffice for the work, and that in July 1868, at latest, telegraphic communication will be in direct communication with the United States.

The French Academy have awarded the prize of poetry to M. Grenier. The subject assigned to the competitors for the prize was "The Death of Abraham Lincoln."

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, September 10.
The Liberals have carried the elections for the North German Parliament in all the large towns of the Confederation.

The Second Parliament of the North German Confederation will commence its sessions in this city on 10th of October next.

In the Prussian Senate on the 5th instant, such action was taken as indicates that the Senate is willing to accept the assurance which has been given that the Salzburg conference is a guarantee of the peace of Europe.

A pacific note has been issued by the Prussian Foreign Minister, in which the recent note of the Emperor of Austria is alluded to as highly satisfactory to the Prussian Government.

The Conference which have for some time been in progress here between the Prussian Government and the Hanoverian notables have resulted in the appointment of the Baron von Vincke, an eminent Prussian Minister, to reside on the frontier of Hanover. His appointment, it is understood, will be particularly acceptable to the Hanoverians, as the Baron von Vincke, though a native of Prussia, has an estate in Osterwald, in Hanover, which he has made his habitual residence for many years.

On the 5th instant the Grand Duke Frederick William made a speech at the opening of the Baden Diet in Karlsruhe. He took strong ground in favour of a union of Baden with the States of North Germany.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, September 10.
The Vienna *Presse*, a journal of a semi-official character, says it has received intelligence that the Government of the United States is on the point of making a formal declaration of war against the Cabinet of Copenhagen for the acquisition by purchase of all the Danish possessions in the West Indies, consisting of the Islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John, and that the sum of money required for the purchase is to be paid to Denmark for the same is eight million of dollars in gold.

Baron von Beust has reorganized the Council of Ministers, as follows:—Prince Charles von Anserp will preside. Dr. John N. Herger is appointed Minister of Justice; M. Gieska, Minister of the Interior; and M. Herbst, Minister of Public Instruction.

It is stated that Bavaria and Wurtemberg decline joining a South German Confederation under the leadership of Austria, but prefer to remain as independent states with the view of forming what alliances may seem needful to them.

An election took place at Ponth on the 2nd instant for a member of the Hungarian Diet, and the candidate put forward by the friends and supporters of Louis Kossuth was elected.

The London *Times* publishes a letter saying:—"Kossuth has refused to take his seat for Waitzen in the Hungarian Diet, and promises to make his reasons known to the world in a manifesto shortly to be published. At present, however, Kossuth is powerless for mischief. Confidence in Deak and Andassy is unabated in Hungary, and the unprecedentedly fine harvest after a series of bad years, has put every one into too good a humour to listen to agitators. Kossuth is now the only man in Hungary who is not a slave, and he still clings to his old Republican ideas, but it is a curious fact that almost all the returned exiles have become Conservative during their long residence abroad, and support Deak and the Government. On the other hand, the great mass of the population, who the Constitution has been restored, ought to be of far less importance in Hungary than the development of the material resources of the country, and to this object patriotic men ought to devote all their energy."

The Austrian Consul-General at Hamburg has received instructions to forward to their homes the soldiers of the Mexican Legion shortly expected to arrive there.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, September 10.
The visit of Admiral Farragut to Russian waters with the vessels composing his squadron has been a series of ovations and enthusiastic receptions. Every possible honour has been paid to the Admiral, and he has been from the Czar down to the humblest Russian official.

The American excursionists to the Holy Land in the steamship *Quaker City* have arrived at the

Crimes and been warmly welcomed by the Emperor and Empress.

SPAIN.

Madrid, September 10.
It is stated that the Spanish Government has sent orders to Admiral Nunez for the immediate return to Spain of the Spanish fleet in the Pacific. Strict orders have been issued to the proper authorities at all the ports in Spain requiring vessels hailing from the United States to be subjected to a rigid quarantine.

The insurrection in Spain continues, but the Government troops are evidently gaining the upper hand. The insurrectionary forces in and around Catalonia are stated to number eight thousand men.

Martial law has been proclaimed in New Castile. The twenty-second Regiment of Navarra Infantry has been completely beaten by the insurgents in Aragon.

This city is tranquil. The cry of the revolutionists is "Prima Liberty for ever." In Irtarragona and Barcelona bands of insurgents, badly armed, are prowling about creating considerable trouble.

The Government is confident of putting the insurrectionists down, and for this purpose have sent large bodies of troops into all the insurrectionary districts. A severe encounter took place near the town of Llerena between the Government troops and the troops under General Manzo. Three hundred of the latter were killed, including General Manzo and his aid-de-camp, the royal troops, however, maintained their position, and the insurgents were finally driven towards the French frontier.

It is stated on one side that desertions from the Spanish army have commenced on a large scale, and on the other that the Government has sent a large force to the frontier.

The Governor of Candia says:—"The rebels fly before our columns, who will soon surround them. Their number has been exaggerated, and there are sufficient troops in the province to cope with them." A figure says that the rebels are being defeated in all directions, and that a proclamation will soon be issued granting an amnesty to all who make submission to the authorities.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen, September 10.
The journals of Denmark are discussing the reported proposition of the United States to purchase the Danish West India Islands, and urge the Government to enter into negotiations with the American Government for their sale. The Danish Government, however, has as yet taken no steps in this direction.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, September 10.
In a circular note, the Sublime Porte has announced to the Ministers at Foreign Courts that the war in the island of Candia has been brought to a close, and that a general amnesty has been granted to the insurgents.

The same note promises that many reforms will be forthwith introduced in the laws and administration of the island.

A mixed Board of Inquiry has been appointed by the Sultan to proceed to Candia to investigate the causes of discontent there and obtain from the inhabitants a statement of their grievances. The Board will make a report to the Government here and the result of their labours the future reforms in the government of that island will be based.

The Sultan addressed a manifesto to the Grand Vizier on his return home couched in the following language:—"The marks of sympathy and goodwill which I have received during my journey from the sovereigns and great nations of Europe, have been such that I can never forget them. In returning to my capital, I am conscious of the pleasure which I have in the knowledge that the first and dearest of my wishes is to witness the daily growth of the prosperity and peace of my Empire, and to see my people in every respect satisfied. The satisfaction of my heart, and every more when I find all my subjects, the Governments and the nations whose hospitality I have been enjoying, appreciating the sincerity of my intentions, that I may be able to secure to my people a peaceful and happy future. I am, therefore, bound to devote to fostering those elements which every where serve to bind commonwealths together—the advancement of public instruction, the extension of means of communication, and the good organization of the military force."

The latest intelligence from Crete received at the Greek Legation in Washington, charges Omar Pasha with practising deceit in order to palliate his conduct, and that he has obtained certificates from some of his followers denying the reports of the atrocities, with a view of influencing public opinion by the interested statements of those in the pay of Turkey. The Creteans say the facts can be proven by a simple appeal to the Creteans, on returning to the island, to burn all the villages in their own provinces of St. Basil, the most notable of them being Myrtos, Leocadia, and the monastery of Preveli. At Mesogia, in the province of Kismama, he said that Omar Pasha, a dastardly villain, forced him to apply fire to his own hut, and then burnt him, together with the straw. At Paezari he mutilated a gentleman in a nameless manner, plucked out his eyes, and then murdered him. At Gortyna he shot a man, and then ordered him to be executed. The Turkish troops, defeated by General Coronios, burned several villages on their retreat towards Heracleon. At Mesonomia he killed an old man and an insane girl. They slew the monk, Gideon Momolaki, planting his head on the cross which surmounts the cupola of the church. The accounts further say that the Creteans, having sworn to resist to the death, and never return to the Turkish yoke. Upwards of 20,000 Cretean families, mostly women and children and old men, have been sent to Greece. Athens, Syra, and all other Grecian cities have become so full of refugees, that the Emperor of the Ottoman Empire, particularly, are indefatigable in charitable zeal, but cannot afford all the relief needed without the assistance of Christian nations.

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